TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.-Varieties. UNION SQUARE THEATER .- "The Geneva Cross. WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Ours." Lester Wallack.

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Business Notices.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1873.

The captain, erew, and 12 other prisoners taken on the Virginius, have been shot; the Government at Wash ington has fitted out two iron-clads for service in Cuban waters. — The consideration of M. Léon Say's inter-pellation in the French Assembly was postponed until fter a vote is taken on the question of prolonging Mac Mahon's powers; MacMahon told the Committee on prolonging his powers that he did not wish to withdraw anything in his recent message. ==== Count von Roon has been relieved of his position as Minister of War

In the bankruptev proceedings 'against Jay Cooke & Co., at Philadelphia, charges of favoritism were made against the firm, and the probable appointment of a receiver was intimated, === There were no deaths at Memphis yesterday from yellow fever. It is reported that the attempt to place the remainder of the 4 per cent Government loan has been abandoned. —— Col. A. K. McClure made a vig-orous speech at Philadelphia, advocating the adoption of the new State Constitution. — The Albany Evening Journal thinks the election of Messrs. Hopkins and Platt "quite probable," - The trial of the Thorndike murderer has begun.

The eighth juror in the Tweed case was discharged by Judge Davis under suspicious circumstances. - Re ports on yellow fever, cholera, and various topics relating to by giene were made by Drs. Leas, Lorin Biodgett, and others to the American Public Health Asso ciation. Mr. Dana, in the imprisonment case, testified that Mr. Lamar was alleged to have been implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln. Judge Yan Brunt denied the motion for a new trial in the Yorkville Justiceship case. The discharge of Rosenzweig was ordered by Judge Sutherland. — The Shipowners' Association received a report on the United States Shipping law, in which grave charges were made against Commissione Duncae. — A thorough examination in regard to the Harlem explosion was promised. — Gold, 1071, 1071, 107j. Thermometer, 44°, 42°, 39°,

Judge Davis, in the Tweed case yesterday, discharged one of the jurors, who, to say the least, was willing to remain. It was shown that he had been closely connected with the friends of the defendant; and, as the presiding Judge remarked, his conduct was do nothing. These infamies are committed at govered all over with suspicion. How many our doors. They affect our national character fully and thoroughly discussed before Penn-

"hung" juries are troubled by this variety of willing jurors ?

Californians are determined to stop all disobliging allusions to the poverty of Alaska. painted the pavement, and the American flag San Francisco is agitated with reports of the vast discoveries of gold in the foggy and icy regions of the Stickeen, and miners are said to be taking out the precious dust by the panful. The additional statement that all the provisions in the country have been bought up gives the affair a business-like aspect could be more futile or illogical. The seizure which suggests a speculative job by somebody.

The official canvass of the votes cast at the recent election is proceeding slowly in this city. In the reports transmitted to us of the Assembly districts already canvassed, there appear to be several clerical errors. Judging from defective returns of these districts, Mr. Nichols's majority for Controller in this City will fall some four or five thousand short of Willers's for Secretary of State. By to-morrow we hope to have sufficient official returns from this and other counties to arrive at a definite decision of the question who is chosen to the Controllership.

Although much of the doings of the Convention of the Public Health Association yesterday was of purely technical interest, some of the topics discussed were of great public importance. Of these the habits of yellow fever formed material for an essay of considerable value. It is not a satisfactory state of things which requires the dissolution of the Association and the organization of a new one. It was found necessary to take this step in order to relieve the constitution of the organization of a clause which makes the presence of twenty-five members needful for a working quorum. There ought to be enough public interest in the work of such an Association to secure the attendance of many times that number.

The full significance of the recent changes in the Prussian Ministry will appear from the telegraphic announcement that Count von Roon has been relieved from the Ministry of War. It removes every doubt that the Emperor has, at least partially, conceded the demand of Prince Bismarck for a harmonious ministry. Count von Roon was chiefly conspicuous for his arrogant advocacy of reactionary principles, and when the Emperor selected him for Minister President, there was no doubt, notwithstanding the heterogeneous character of the Ministry, that the Emperor had resolved to be guided by this ultra Conservative. The fact that Count von Roon is not only to be succeeded by Prince Bismarck as Minister President, but is to be relieved from his post as Minister of War, is a guarantee that the Emperor has found it necessary to adopt more liberal counsels.

THE MASSACRE OF SANTIAGO. It must by this time be perceptible even to the Secretary of State that there is a necessity for prompt and decided action in reference to Cuban matters. The seizure of the Virginius and the murder of four of the insurgent leaders found on board of her were matters of enough consequence to require the most immediate and thorough investigation. There appeared at first to be two or three points of law and fact to be decided before any action could be taken. There was doubt in the first day or two whether the Virginius was an American vessel or not; whether her chase and capture were at the beginning or end in neutral waters; whether any of the victims of the massacre at Santiago de Cuba | people into effect. In the Act of 1872, how were American citizens; and finally, under what rule of international law or practice the Spanish Government would attempt to justify the act of the Volunteers. But some of these points have been already cleared away by subsequent dispatches, and others have sunk out of view by reason of the more important issues forced upon us by the revolting slaughters of the 7th and 8th of this month, insisting that the election to decide for or by which the greater part of the crew and passengers of the Virginius have been butch-

ered in Santiago.

It is not worth while to cloud the question at present with any accumulation of details. Here is one fact which is sufficient for immediate action. The flag of the United States has been dishonored in Cuba, and the Government of Spain is powerless to prevent or to punish a repetition of such outrages. Leaving out of view the facts not yet ascertained, we know that a vessel flying the American flag has been captured and taken to Santiago by a Spanish man-of-war; that over fifty persons, some of them American citizens, have been taken from that vessel and summarily shot, without any such trial as the relations of Spain and the United States guarantee to them. This is an outrage of the highest grade which can be inflicted by one country upon another. It can only be atoned by prompt reparation, which shall include the exemplary punishment of the perpetrators. But there is the gravest reason to fear that with all the good-will possible, the Government of Spain is powerless to afford such reparation. Immediately on the receipt of the news of the capture of the Virginius, Gen. Sickles had an interview with Senor Castelar, demanding a stay of the summary proceedings which it was feared would be taken against the priseners on the Virginius. This was at once granted by the Spanish President, who is not only a reasonable and sagacious statesman, but a sincere friend of the United States. His orders were sent to Cuba instantly by telegraph. but before they arrived the army had, by way of anticipating them, shot four of the prisoners. The appetite for blood was only whetted by this sacrifice, and on the next day they indulged, in defiance of the command of

the Government, in that fiendish butchery of which we print the details this morning. It is useless to consider this matter any longer from the point of view of mere diplomatic usage. These outrages cannot be permitted to continue. It is a deplorable necessity forced upon the .United States to say that they shall not continue. Both for us and for Spain it is a great disaster, and cannot be regarded in any other light. Our neighbor's house is on fire, and we cannot hope to escape damage. We must help extinguish the fire,-not in his way but in our own. We have delayed interfering long enough. We stood still, in company with the rest of the civilized world, and saw the Havana school children foully murdered without any adequate expression of our condemnation of the act. We were more bound to speak frankly than other nations because the horror was consummated in our very sight, so close that the skirts of the Republic were splashed with that innocent blood. We are reaping the reward of our complaisance at that time, in the tragedy of last week. Whatever others may do, we cannot afford to

and honor. It is not a mere municipal riot between Spain and her colonies. Our own peace is endangered by it. At every discharge of the muskets at Santiago, American blood

was blackened with powder-smoke. We are therefore forced to act, but the situation must not be made worse by rash or inconsiderate action. The almost unanimous cry yesterday was for the immediate granting of belligerent rights to the Cubans. Nothing of the Virginius was unlawful precisely because we do not recognize a state of war between Spain and Cuba. Those ill-advised friends of Cuba who ask for recognition do not see that the act would vastly enlarge the privileges of Spain upon the high seas, and would not in the least assist the Cuban army struggling in the mountains. The massacre at Santiago affords no ndditional reason for recognition of the insurrection, and such recognition would do nothing toward ending the civil war. We hope no such brutum fulmen will be launched where practical measures are required. What they should be is indicated by the circumstances themselves. Our Government, we hope, has already demanded full and immediate reparation and the punishment of the leaders under whose orders the outrage has been accomplished. If, as we fear, the Spanish Government cannot enforce this, we must in future protect our own flag and our own citizens in the Cuban waters. If there had been one or two iron-clads in the harbor of Santiago to sustain the demand of the Consular representative it is not likely that the prisoners of the Virginius would have been shot in such hot haste.

If it be objected that such a course at this time would endanger the Republic in Spain, the answer is that sooner or later there must come a death struggle between the Peninsulars of Cuba and the Government in Madrid. As we said last week, nothing can break the fatal deadlock between the two factions in Cuba except some shock from the outside. If Spain cannot exert authority enough to keep down lawlessness in her colonies by which we suffer, we must look elsewhere for redress. The deadliest and most dangerous enomies to the cause of freedom and progress in Spain are those bloodthirsty slavers of Hayana, who defy the authority of the Republic and bring it into disgrace before the world. We are doing no favor to Spain in submitting to their lawless brutality. No one went before us in welcome to the enfranchised democracy of Spain, in appreciation of the eminent and devoted patriots who founded the Republic there. But we recognize the false position in which they are placed by the lamentable state of affairs in Cuba, and we conceive that we are fighting their battle when we force them to join issue finally and decisively with the Casino Español.

THE PHILADELPHIA QUESTION

The question as to the vote on the Amended Constitution of Pennsylvania is the cause of some excitement in Philadelphia, but not of more than it deserves. No more important discussion of constitutional law has been raised for a long time. The Legislature in 1871 ordered the question of calling a Convention to be referred to the people at the October election of that year. It was decided in the affirmative; and thereupon the Legislature proceeded in 1872 to provide for the election of delegates and make other necessary arrangements for carrying the wishes of the ever, the Legislature undertook to restrict the Convention in its work,-first by forbidding it to make any alteration in the IXth Article of the existing Constitution, commonly known as the "declaration of rights," or to "create. establish, or submit any proposition for the 'establishment of a court or courts with ex-"clusive equity jurisdiction," and secondly by against the adoption of the new Constitution or specific amendments should be conducted "as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now by law conducted." The Convention has disregarded all these restrictions. Had the Legislature any right to vote these restrictions? In other words, is the Legislature above the Convention?

The answer, it seems to us, must be, No. The Convention derives its authority not from the Legislature, but directly from the people. The people decided in 1871 that the Constitution should be revised-decided that question simply, without limitation of any kind, without restricting the Convention to the consideration of any particular class of subjects, and without even requiring that the instrument should be submitted to them for approval. It is upon that vote that the Convention rests its authority. If now the Legislature can revise the verdict of the people, cutting off an article here and imposing a condition there, it can nullify the verdict altogether. If it can forbid the revision of one article it can forbid the revision of another, and another, and another. The credentials of the delegates who framed the Federal Constitution in 1787 restricted them to the consideration of certain amendments to the old Articles of Confederation. Every State except New-Jersey forbade its representatives to go beyond a certain well-defined line of duty. Yet the Convention disregarded these limitations, and instead of revising the Articles of Confederation, reported an entirely new instrument. In several instances (twice in Pennsylvania) new constitutions of the separate States have been adopted and ordained by the Conventions without reference to the people at ail. In 1846 a question arose in New-York as to the right of the Legislature to make a certain enactment as to the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and the Legislature asked the opinion of the full bench of the Supreme Court. The Judges said: Neither the calling of a Convention, nor a 'Convention itself, is a proceeding under the Constitution. It is above and beyond the Constitution. Instead of acting under the forms and within the limits prescribed by that instrument, the very business of a Convention is to change those forms and boundaries as the public interests may seem to require. A Convention is not a Government measure, but a movement of the people, having for its object a change, in whole or in part, of the existing form of government."

We do not deny that there are strong arguments on the other side. The opposition to the proposed method of taking the vote comes from no conscientious scruples. The most strenyous of the objectors must admit that if the people should vote to accept the new Constitution their vote would wipe out all irregularities, and make the instrument beyond all cavil the fundamental law of the Commonwealth. Precedents, however, are important. and we shall be glad if the question is care-

sylvania commits herself to a course which must have important consequences. Col. McClure opened the debate, last night, in an effective speech, reported on our second page.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET. From private dispatches by Cable to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE it appears that there was a strong demand yesterday for discount at the Bank of England. This, which must not be considered apart from other circumstances more favorable, does not justify the anticipation of a further advance in the rate of discount. We know, moreover, that the Bank made another gain yesterday of over half a million dollars in its bullion, and that the London Stock market was stronger. Consols thus far have been but slightly affected by the high rate of interest, and have improved over the prices of last Friday and Saturday.

In New-York, there was a better inquiry for bills on London, and the foreign exchange market appeared stronger than it has been for several weeks. The weekly returns of the exports show that there is no falling off in the quantity of our produce which is going forward to Europe. Freights continue to be enormously high, and the price of cotton, the circumstances being considered, is well maintained at Liverpool.

PROHIBITION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

There seems to be a good deal ot doubt whether the next Massachusetts Legislature will be Prohibitory or Anti-Prohibitory. It is always difficult to classify representatives who have no fixed opinions, and who shift from this side to that of a question, just as the popular feeling may happen to influence them. This has usually been the opprobrium of temperance legislation. Laws have been enacted, not because those who made them believed either in their principle, their necessity, or their probable efficacy, but simply because it was supposed that a majority, or rather a minority equivalent to a majority, desired their enactment. It appears to be the general opinion that the Massachusetts law will be modified, but nobody seems to comprehend exactly the form which the modification will take. It is to be regretted that this great question should be dealt with much as men deal with a game at cards. Temperance has its moral as well as its economical and physiological side, and it is always of bad augury when men in power undertake to handle moral questions in a selfish and venal spirit. One thing is certain, and that is the inefficacy of the Massachusetts statute as at present administered. It may stop the sale of spirits in the smaller country villages, but that sale goes on in the large towns and the cities in open and exasperating defiance of law. The statute remains as a sort of public protest against the trade. That is all, and that is not much.

Those who oppose the law have a right to a hearing and to fair consideration of their objections and criticisms. What they mainly complain of is partial enforcement. In some places the seizures are considerable; in others there are no seizures at all. Occasionally there has been one of those invasions of private domiciles which to a free people are peculiarly distasteful, and we may say odious. In Boston, and probably in other cities, great partiality has been shown by the State constabulary, the shops kept by the poor being ransacked while the large hotels and the stores of the wholesale dealers have been passed by. It is openly charged, and with some show of truth, that in many cases the State constables have been bribed to overlook illicit sales, or to make complaints for a first offense, with the smallest penalty, although they had knowledge of previous offenses and convictions. It is further charged that the law has been used as the instrument of private malice. Nor is there anything essentially improbable

in the assertion. Meanwhile, in Massachusetts, as in most tinues, entailing manifold miseries-pauperism, domestic misery, the estrangement of husband and wife, the unhappiness of children, disease and death. In comparison with moral persuasion, the law which was expected to do so much has done nothing. Men here and there are reformed, not by telling them that they shall not drink, but by convincing them that inebriety is a fatal folly which in the end must render their lives miserable and useless. It is a curious fact that a reformed man rarely cares anything about the Law, or is able to maintain any great interest in Prohibition. He knows well enough that he must be a law unto himself, and that in his days of insanity. law or no law, he had no difficulty in finding the poison if he only had the money to pay for it. To the young, if the traffic could be entirely abolished, the way of sobriety would be easier; but no legislation will reform the hardened drinker. He must be reached by methods unknown to politicians; but known, thank God! to a small band of earnest and devoted philanthropists.

ORATOR PUFF. We fear that some of the gifted gentlemen who say things round, profound, and beautiful about magnates and dignitaries and great and glorious parties, and who are sincere and earnest about it, and keep themselves before the public and make a comfortable living by it, are not fully aware of the situation. Events have been going forward quite rapidly tor the past twelve months. A great many sudden and unexpected things have happened Some things that seemed a year ago to be large and full and of graceful proportions have become shrunken and shriveled and ungainly in form and outline. Out of several things the wind has gone. They have ceased to be attractive or admirable. The humbugs and shams which were the delight of mouthing orators and lickspittle organs last year have been pricked of their inflation, and a nauseated people, holding its nose, is endeavoring to forget that it ever had such idols or worshiped such shams.

But Orator Puff seems blissfully ignorant of any discoveries or changes. He sits serene in cloud-land, and takes no note of tumbling gods or fickle people. Called down to "make a speech" at a public dinner, he thrums the same old tune and flings abroad the same old rotund periods. It would be discourteous to laugh, but how ridiculous it all is to be sure. Does he not know that that's all over; that the Great Silent Man has spoken, and spoken too upon the subject of Finance, and that the spell is broken; that the stage machinery of 1873 has all fallen down; that the carpenters have struck and the Christian statesmen gone howling off with their false calves leaking sawdust, and their fine distention of goodness fallen flabby round them? Some good friend of the orator should tell him about all this. The officers of the Mercantile Library

ance that swallows up all other gifts: "We THE VIRGINIUS MASSACRE may be grateful that we have a President who, amid the storm and the clamor of the "financial revulsions of the past ninety days, "has kept his head; who has been conscientious enough to seek resolutely to obey the law, and who has taught us a lesson of steadiness and resolute faith which was needed to place us on a prosperous plane for the future." Orator Puff should have known-somebody should have told him-that it was altogether too late for a last year's speech. The "head" and the "conscience," the "steadiness and resolute faith" of the gentleman who came all the way from Washington to New-York to say on Sunday that he could not do what he had already done and was about to repeat, because it was a "viola-"tion of law," are now pretty well understood. It is not a good year for "lessons" from such

a source.

Having been "elected a member of the national legislature," Orator Puff conceives there would be "a manifest indelicacy" in his saying anything of the abstract right of the Government to issue its reserve." And with great impressiveness he adds: "I conceive it to be the duty of a legislator to vote, not from partisanship, but from a personal sense of duty. And, therefore, I frankly say that "I express no opinion here, and at such an hour as this, upon the right to issue the reserve." Orator Puff is a man of manifest delicacy. He is the first instance on record of a politician or member of Congress declining to express an opinion upon such a question as this because it would be "manifestly indelicate." It is simply whether the power resides in the Treasury Department to hold a "reserve" of \$44,000,000 of currency in its hand to open or shut, contract or expand at its will, and so have every business interest of the country at its mercy. Orator Puff thinks it would be 'manifestly indelicate" to express an opinion

But we glory in this above all things, that, "though President, he is as amenable to the law as the commonest citizen; that the law is above the President and above the people; and that even the President, in such fearful times as these, seeks for his guide and counselor in the law common to us all." This is very, very beautiful. Most of Orator Puff's periods are. This one is picturesque and has "glory" in it. Orators who go about glorying in things are usually successful. They draw a crowd, and if that is their vocation sell a great deal of soap. The translation of this glow of enthusiasm is briefly that we ought to rejoice, above all things," that the President obeys the law "like the commonest citizen." And so we suppose we ought to rejoice that he does not rob hen-roosts or disturb religious meetings, but it never occurred to us that it was worth while to "glory above all things" that he was not lawless in any particular.

Orator Puff has the statesmanship and the rhetoric of a time that has gone by. We have passed out of the period of that kind of shams at least. To "giory above "all things" in the fact that the President of the United States does not openly and palpably override the law is a cheap kind of glory that we have, let us hope, got through with forever. We have not yet got rid of an irredeemable currency, but we have passed the period of pinchbeck statesmanship. Somebody ought to enlighten Orator Puff. He lags superfluous. His procession has gone by long ago.

The critic of The Pall Mall Gazette writing some other States, the evil of intemperance con- that's all Indians! All the sand over these hills is served that there was nothing like fighting, because if they never fought they never got anything for keeping the peace. We commend this specimen of pertinent elequence to the attention of Mr. Miller's sparkling critic.

> The literature of wills is full of curious expressions of personal prejudice, often of the pettiest sort. the mustache, his share should be given to Edward. also to be noted in an appraiser and upholsterer who of the man who gave his wife \$150 a year on condition that she should wear a widow's cap, failing which pious duty she was to get only \$100. Another the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Rosse, and Mr.

A publisher, writing on international copyright to The London Echo, recommends that the owners of English copyright books should sell them cheaply in the American market, thus in a measure preventing "the piracy" which makes the British author and publisher to rage like unto the caged lion. The Echo thinks that an arrangement by an author by which his book should appear simultaneously in England, America, and the Colonies would be only fair, and contends that "piracy" is not a case of "stealing all round, the thieves 'not being on equal terms.' It complains that while only a few American humorists, poets, and historians are much read in England that country grants to the American author privileges which his country denies to the English author. This complaint is not so far out of the way, for while only a few hours' stay on British soil is sufficient to secure copyright, in this country it takes permanent residence. No positive action on Association are not children or fools that Orator Puff should say to them with his gift of uttor- ually settle itself on inst principles.

about it. Manifest Gas! And then this of the President, in closing:

what bitingly of Mr. Joaquin Miller's new book about the Modocs, finds it hard to believe that an old Indian accomplished this simile: "The whites were as the ocean, strong and aggressive; while the red men were as the sand, silent, helpless, tossed about, run upon, and swallowed up." It certainly is rather grandiloquent, but not much more so than the talk of Santanta and Big Tree with their people after their imprisonment. Taking up a small handful of sand, Santanta remarked : "You see that ; the whites. They are too many for us. It is no use our fighting them. We had better be at peace. The white men can whip us if they want to!" After the utterance of this bit of philosophy he sat down, his audience grunted, and Big Tree arose, with another rhetorical figure: "You see this tree the leaves on it are the Indians. The leaves in that large forest are the white people. They are too many for us. If the whites were to fire off their guns once, all the Indians are dead!" The assembled braves likewise grunted at this, and one of them eleverly insinuated that if the whites had been able so to dispose of them they would have done it long ago instead of making treaties-and further, that Santanta and Big Tree had perhaps acquired among the whites tongues not as straight as they might be. This gentleman, like an excellent aboriginal business man and statesman also ob-

There would seem to be more of tyranny than of affection in the will proved in 1862 of the Englishman who, in case his son Edward should wear mustaches, ordered that an estate devised to him should be given to his son William; and who likewise provided that if William should not be able to resist This odd old British dislike to a French fashion is by his will gave the men he employed \$50 each. but to those who persist in wearing the mustache, \$25 only." Another peculiar will, dated 1864, is that gentleman imperatively willed that his wife should not, after his decease, "offend artistic taste or blazen the sacred feelings of her sweet and gentle nature by the exhibition of a widow's cap." In 1868 was proved the testament of Sir James South, the astronomer, giving a pocket chronometer each to A. J. Stephens, "in the fullest confidence" he observes, "that they would respectively use and wear them in the same manner as I am in the habit of wearing my chronometer—namely, in my pantaloon pocket, properly so called." Why this savant should have despised the usual waistcoat pocket as a rest-ing-place for a chronometer is yet a mystery.

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war to Cuba. He says Congress knows the needs of Cubs, and there is no use of appealing in that direction ; that the capture of the Virginius makes the interest of Cubs the interest of the American Government; that regard to its own business, and that the Cubans are dis posed to make now their strongest and most persistent effort for independence. He believes that Spain will give no sattafaction to the United States, and that she is ikely to approve the conduct of the Volunteers, as sho did in the recent case of the butchery of students. He says the Government at Madrid is so weak that its policy will be to keep as quiet as possible. Gen. Francis Darr, owner of the Florida at the time of

her capture, two years ago, says that while there were no indications of a hostile intent on the part of the Virginius when captured, his own steamer was loaded down with arms when seized, yet Judge Blatchford dismissed the fibel on the ground that she had not violated the act of 1818; and that even any act which the Virginius may possibly have intended would not have been an act of hostility according to the same ruling; that even under the severest construction of the law by the Spanish authorities, the lives of all the victims were sacred. believes there are general instructions on the part of the Spanish Government for the seizure of any vessel bearing the American flag upon the slightest protext. He thinks that Spain has no respect for the United States, and that there will be no justice for Cuba until there is a change in one, at least, of the Departments at Washington; nor does he believe that the Sec retary of State will ever ask for an apology. He states that Samuel R. Scottron, President of the Cuban Anti-Slavery Society in this city, has secured 8,000 signatures to a petition to the General Government to grant the Cubans belligerent rights, to the end that slavery in the island may stand some chance of being abolished during the present conflict.

Gen. Quesada, whose son is reported to be amone those executed, said to a TRIBUNE reporter that he was not surprised at the news, so accustomed had he become to Spanish cruelty. He says the reverses and delays to which their cause is subjected only strengthens the Cuban patriots in their purpose; that resistance to Spanish rule in the tsland will continue so long as there is a Cuban left; that every man is ready to die for the cause, if necessary. Their line of policy, he says, will he to work coolly and await patiently the hour of their deliverance from Spanish oppression. When asked if the Cubans would memorialize the General Government on the subject of interference, he replied that no such petition was necessary : that the General Government knew its duty in the premises; but that it had a line of policy of its own, and would probably pursue it.

The only topic of conversation at the leading hotels tast evening, as well as other public resorts, was this last example of Spanish rule. Considerable excitement was manifested, and no doubt many hasty opinions were expressed, but all agreed that it was a most cruet act; a case of summary justice hardly called for under the circumstances. Many had casual acquaint ances among either the crow or passengers, and these freely expressed the opinion that it was clearly the duty of the United States to interfere, and avenge the death of American citizens. The ability of Spain to cope with any foreign power was canvassed by others, and the verdict gained that it would prove her almost annihilation, and victory to the struggling Cubans The opinion was very generally expressed that despite the request of the United States au thorities to delay further executions, before this time all those on board the ill-fated steamer had suffered death, and much anxiety was manifested to gain a complete list of the unfortunates. The report that several men-of-war had been placed in readiness for immediate and active service was looked upon as Syldence that the United States was about to en-Tree respect from the Spanish authorities, and not a few remarked that they would be glad to be among those to take part in such a humane project.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Several of the State newspapers have begun to discuss the merits of candidates for the Speakership of the next Assembly. The Albany Express has heard the names of Gen. Husted, Gen. Batcheller, P. A. Alberger, and L. Bradford Prince mentioned, and The Troy Times finds these all good men save one (unnamed) whose name, it thinks, should not be mentioned for the position outside of a certain room in Congress Hall, and should be dropped at once. The Democrats, it is thought, will support either Thomas G. Alvord or Smith M. Weed.

An examination of the returns from the county elections in Illinois reveals the surprising havon which the farmers' movement has made in the old party ranks. The farmers have carried 51 of the 101 counties, and of these 30 were formerly Republican and 21 Demo cratic. The Democrats have held their own in 16 coun ties, and gained two from the Republicaus. The Republicans have preserved their majorities in 13 counties, and gained one from the Democrats. Tairreen counties have been carried by Independent candidates, and there are six more to be heard from.

The superserviceable Administration organe which have hastened to condemn The Tribung for "overdrawing" the political situation and misrepresentmended to an article in the current number of Harper's Weekly, a journal which rather feebly endeavors to make up in the tone of its letter-press for the personal flunkyism to the President in its illustrations. The article is entitled, "The Public Service for Sale," and begins with the statement: "This is an era of corruption. On all sides public and private dishonesty is so common that the only question asked of a man is getting to be, 'Will he steat!"

There is scarcely a Republican journal of prominence in the country which has not, since the elections, called the Administration to account in words which only a year ago were prosounced traitorous and calumnious. They seem to vie with each other in de calumnious. They seem to vie with each other in de-nouncing the salary swindle and other extravagances of the last Congress, and unite in the warning that vigor-ous measures of reform are the only hope of party sal-vation. Notable instances of this kind of talking are The Indianapolis Journal, The St. Louis Democrat, The Boston Advertiser, The Boston Journat, The Wavester Spy, and many others.

We are living in an age of split tickets, scattering votes, and free and independent suffrage. According to The Minneapolis Tribune, there never was such reckless scratching in the history of Minnesota politics as at the late election. For several hours after the close of the polls, no estimate could be made of the result in any county by comparison with other elections There seems to be a disposition everywhere to assert the sacred right of boiting. Witness the awful demoralization of the Republican party in Massachusetts! We have only to wait patiently and we shall see what we shall see. Office-holders believe in the eternity of the party which houses and feeds them; but those who are outside have seen too many parties perish to hug any such delusion.

The Butler campaign in Massachusetts taught the Rapublicans of that State several useful lessons, and not the least of these was the conviction that a man can do a worse thing than protest against the abuses of his party. The election on Tuesday furnishes several in stances of the faithfulness with which this lesson has been conned. At least three men who were ardent and enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Greeley last year have enthushastic supporters of Mr. Greeny hast year have been sent to the Legislature with overwhelming majori-tics. These are Gen. Banks, Judge Alken of Greenfield, and Smith R. Poillips of Springfield. In the two former cases a regular Kepublican candidate was run, and in the latter there was not a single vote in opposition. Without doubt Massachusetts Republicans have learned that a man's honesty is of higher value than his parti-sanship.

The Chicago Staats-Zeitung, chief organ of the German Republicans of Illinois, thus appounces its de-parture from the Republican party: "The causes from ist. By its stupidity and short-sightedness in stirring up dead issues anew and reviving questions finally dis posed of, the Democratic party has kept alive the Repub-lican, compelling those German Republicans who were so from sincere conviction to continue a repulsive alliso from sincere conviction to continue a repulsive alliance with the professional English-speaking Republican politicians. But with the failure of the last attempt, made by Greeley's nomination, for a reaction which would undo the rights secured by the war, has disappeared every reason for a connection that can have no other object but to assist uncrateful, double-faced English-speaking secondrels to profitable effices. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, at least, will henceforth have nothing to do with this sort of American's Republicans, and protests, hereafter, against the designation of 'a Republican paper.'"

A curious complication has arisen in the question of the election of Supreme Judges in California. At the recent election the Anti-Monopoly party elected their candidate to fill a vacancy. The Democratic candidate stood next in number of rotes for the same posttion. The Republicans came last with two candidates, assuming that there were two vacancies to be filled. To the consternation of the Anti-Monopolists, The Sam the consternation of the Anti-Monopolists, The same Francisco Alta California now announces authoritatively that there is no vacancy in the term that the Anti-Monopoly candidate was chosen to fill, but that there are two other vacancies, and in these the two Republican candidates, tools of the railroads, are to be scated, the decision to that effect being given by three railroad judges whose tenure of office is unquestioned. Such a decision, if it is to be made, smacks strongly of tricker; and, unless it be thoroughly lawful, it will be a dangerous experiment. California people are preity well roused on railroad oppression now, and it will not be pain to proper the control of the control